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examined are rather uniform; the leaves are either crenate-pinnatifid throughout or are furnished with one or two distant, nearly circular, free pinnae below.

BOTANISKE MUSEUM, COPENHAGEN.

A New Polypodium from Vermont.

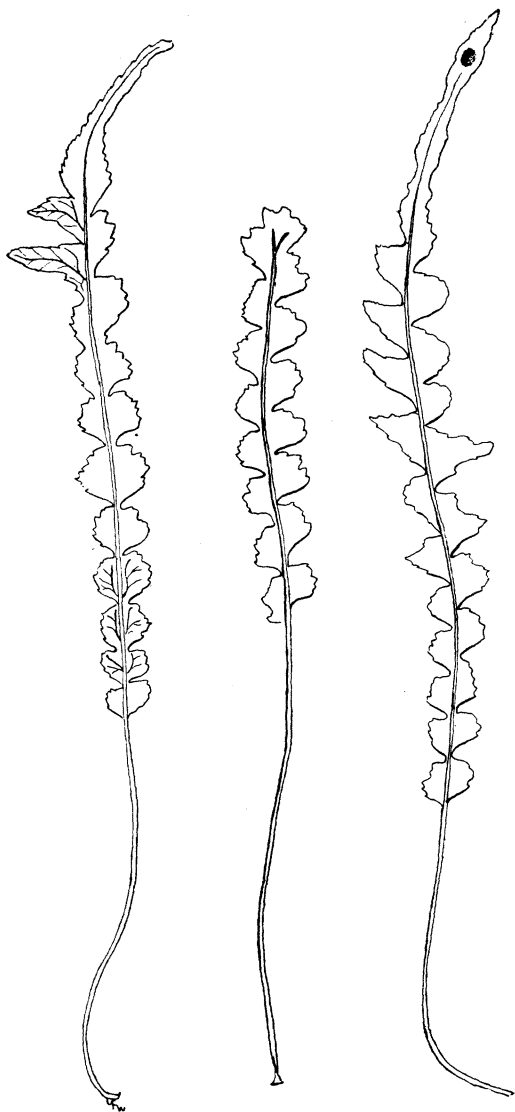
H. C. RIDLON.

In the late autumn of 1919, an acquaintance of mine, while gathering material to fill berry-bowls, collected, among other things, some small polypodiums which were growing in their usual habitat upon a boulder.

Some few weeks later my attention was called to two of these ferns which differed very much from the others in their short, rounded pinnae, but which were unmistakably polypodiums. Through the kindness of the collector, these two plants were given to me, and were transferred to a glass bowl where they were carefully watched to see what forms any new developing fronds might assume. Both plants survived the first winter and each produced several new fronds which were of unusual form but in which the pinnae and tips of the blades were more elongated. One plant died in July of this past year and the other, still alive, has been transferred from the covered bowl to an open receptacle, in hopes it may produce fronds more like those it possessed when first discovered.

All available articles on the American forms of *Polypodium vulgare* have been carefully looked over, also Druery's excellent book on "British Ferns and their Varieties," but I find no form described which approaches this one.

In one plant the fronds were lacking tips except for a short projection of the rachis. In the other specimen the fronds terminated in an elongated tip; otherwise the



POLYPODIUM VULGARE L., FORMA ROTUNDATUM RIDLON.

fronds of the two were alike. The fronds averaged 12 to 15 centimeters in length and one centimeter in width. The stipes were about six centimeters long, slender and channeled. The average width of frond was one centimeter. The pinnae were nearly semi-circular or broadly semi-elliptic in outline, 5-7 millimeters in width, 3-5 in length, coriaceous, dark green in color and bluntly and somewhat irregularly toothed; the shorter with a mid-vein which arose near the lower edge of the pinna, ascended nearly parallel to the rachis and gave off about four simple or forked veinlets on the outer side only; the more elongate pinnae with a more or less well-developed mid-vein with branches on both sides, as in typical plants of *P. vulgare*.

Since it is often desirable to have names for such peculiar forms, this one may be called *Polypodium vulgare*, forma **rotundatum** n. f.¹

BENNINGTON, VT.

Salvinia in Minnesota.

F. K. BUTTERS.

For some years the various floras of the eastern United States have reported *Salvinia natans* (L.) All. as occurring in the vicinity of Minneapolis. These reports seem to be based on material distributed by the Herbarium of the University of Minnesota about thirty years ago. In 1916, after a careful investigation of the origin of this material, Professor Rosendahl and I published the following statement:

¹ An analogous variation is found in the plant known as *Nephrolepis Duffii* Moore. This is a form of *N. cordifolia* in which the usually oblong pinnae are reduced to short, semi-circular affairs, exactly as in Mr. Ridlon's plant. Like it, too, *N. Duffii* is not a form developed under cultivation, but was first found in the wild.—c. A. W.